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APPLICATION NO.	F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/489,473		01/21/2000	Kazuhisa Matsuda	NISS-049	5891
20374	7590	09/17/2002			
KUBOVCI	K & KU	BOVCIK	EXAMINER		
SUITE 710 900 17TH S'	TREET N	W	PRATT, CHRISTOPHER C		
WASHINGTON, DC 20006				ART UNIT	
				1771	11
			DATE MAILED: 09/17/2002	• •	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-		AS-11				
—	Application N .	Applicant(s)				
Advisory Action	09/489,473	KAZUHISA MATSUDA				
·	Examin r	Art Unit				
	Christopher C. Pratt	1771				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe		-				
THE REPLY FILED 29 August 2002 FAILS TO PLACE Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to average final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (1 condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appea Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.	void abandonment of this applica) a timely filed amendment whicl	ation. A proper reply to a h places the application in				
PERIOD FOR RE	EPLY [check either a) or b)]					
a) The period for reply expires 3 months from the mailing date						
b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this A no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS 706.07(f). Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Offictimely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 C	later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing S FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THe date on which the petition under 37 CF of extension and the corresponding amo the shortened statutory period for reply ce later than three months after the mail	g date of the final rejection. HE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP R 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension out of the fee. The appropriate extension originally set in the final Office action; or				
1. A Notice of Appeal was filed on Appellant's 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFR						
2. The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered because:						
(a) ☐ they raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);						
(b) ☐ they raise the issue of new matter (see Note below);						
(c) they are not deemed to place the application is issues for appeal; and/or	n better form for appeal by mate	rially reducing or simplifying the				
(d) They present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.						
NOTE:						
Applicant's reply has overcome the following reject	ion(s):					
4. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would canceling the non-allowable claim(s).	be allowable if submitted in a se	eparate, timely filed amendment				
5.⊠ The a)□ affidavit, b)□ exhibit, or c)⊠ request for application in condition for allowance because: <u>Se</u>		dered but does NOT place the				
6. The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered bec raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.	ause it is not directed SOLELY t	o issues which were newly				
7. For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment explanation of how the new or amended claims we						
The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:						
Claim(s) allowed:						
Claim(s) objected to:						
Claim(s) rejected: <u>1-33</u> .		•				
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:						
8. \square The proposed drawing correction filed on is	a) approved or b) disapp	roved by the Examiner.				
9. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statemen	nt(s)(PTO-1449) Paper No(s)					
10. ☐ Other:						
Patent and Trademark Office						





Continuation of 5. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: Applicant repeats the argument promulgated in the previous response that Light requires the nonwoven layer to be composed of only synthetic materials. In support of this argument, applicant recites Lights teaching that the nonwoven layer may be synthetic. The examiner agrees that Light provides for embodiments wherein the nonwoven layer may be synthetic; however, maintains the position that Light does not require said nonwoven layer to be synthetic. The examiner's position is drawn directly from Lights teachings. As set forth in the previous action, Light clearly teaches that the nonwoven layer can be made from the same material as the film (col. 4, lines 64-66). The film is made of collagen. Also set forth in the previous action, Light describes several materials, which may form said fibers (col. 3, lines 1-11). This passage does not state that the material must be synthetic. Moreover, it specifically discloses regenerated cellulose, which is a semi-synthetic material.

Light also leads the skilled artisan to choose collogen fibers by teaching that such fibers have "well known wound-healing properties (col. 2, lines 26-34)" and provide "high-strength (col. 1, lines 58-60)." Finally, the examiner notes that Light provides absolutely no support for applicant's interpretation that said nonwoven layer must consist of synthetic materials.

Applicant argues that col. 2, lines 48-50 teaches that the nonwoven layer must consist of synthetic material. This passage state that the nonwoven layer may be synthetic, but does not state that said nonwoven must be synthetic or can only be synthetic.

Applicant argues that Light does not teach a gelatin or hyaluronic acid coating. Light teaches this limitation in col. 3, lines 25-50).

TERREL MORRIS

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